THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Containing the freshest Advices,

N. 563.
Gazette,
JOURNAL.
Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1766.

The Southern and Western Mails due last Saturday night did not arrive 'till Tuesday, the Rider being stopp'd at the Ferries by the Ice, of which the Rivers are now full.

From the Southern Papers, we have the following Advices, viz.

NEW-YORK, *December* 30.

By the Schooner Diana, Capt. Rogers, arrived here from Falmouth, we have the Exeter Chronicle to the Fifth of November; from which and private Advices, we find, that the Dissatisfaction and Tumults in America, were become at last pretty generally approved in England. The following Articles are extracted from the Papers:

LONDON, *October* 11.

THEY write from Dublin, that it was generally thought great Opposition would be made to the intended Establishment of a National Militia in Ireland.

We hear the great *Scottish Thane* is gone visiting Northward, to wheedle 35,000l. a Year, English, more into his Family, in the Shape of a Young Lady.

It is whispered that the Journey of his Grace the Duke of Richmond to Paris is postponed, for Political Reasons of a Nature that must soon transpire.

It is now said, that the French Court has behaved with so little Consistency, not only regarding the Canada Bills, but certain other important Negociations between the two Crowns, that it is not certain at present, whether Great Britain will even deign to send them any Ambassador at all.

We are informed, that the Scheme said to be under Consideration of the Ministry for peopling our new Colonies, against the Incursions of Indians on the Western Shore of the River Mississippi, from its Entrance into the Gulph of Mexico to Fort Illinois, which will prevent the Spaniards or French from influencing the Indian Nations against the British Interest in that Part of the World.

Lord Clive was very near being lost as he was going ashore at the Cape of Good Hope in his Passage to Bengal, the Boat being drove out to Sea by Streets of Weather, and his Lordship was forced himself to assist in rowing; but they at length, with great Difficulty, made one of the little Islands that lie off the above Settlement.

Last Friday a Captain refused to take on board his Ship two Cart-Loads of Stampt Papers for America, declaring he could not land them when he arrived there without great Danger of having his Ship burnt.

Extract of a Letter from Newcastle, Oct. 4.

"This Week we have had a profound Calm, and not so much as the Alarm of a single Drum has been heard to Arms; all Parties seem to be reconciled, and Ten Thousand Men have got to work within these three Days in the Coal Trade, which we reckon one Half of the Number laid idle by the Stick (as it is called) made by our Pitmen. The other Half will get to Business on Monday, as they have all entered into Bonds for that Purpose. It is computed that this Affair has laid One Hundred Thousand Men out of Bread, at this Place, and in London, for 6 Weeks past.

A Letter from Boston, in New England, mentions, that among other Schemes of public Œconomy, a Resolution has been taken to import no more Corn Spirits from England, in order to encourage their own Distilleries.

We are assured, by Persons of undoubted Authority that West India and American Orders for Goods about this Time of the Year, have not been so small in the Memory of Man.

Major Rogers, who has lately gone over as a Governor to some of the interior Parts of America, we hear, is to Rank as a Lieutenant Colonel, to have the Pay of a Major, and to have 500l. for his Disbursements during the late War.

It is reported, that as soon as the Parliament meets, some considerable Alterations will be made in the American Stamp Duty.

A large Assortment of Merchantile Goods, proper for the Spanish Main, is now getting ready to be shipped off for Pensacola and Florida.

It is now reported, that the Parliament soon after their next Meeting, will be dissolved, after granting the Supplies for the ensuing Year; and that Writs will then be issued out for a general Election.

We hear that the Land Tax for the next Year will be continued at four Shillings in the Pound.

It is reported, that not only 800,000l. of the Navy Five per Cents, will be paid off at Christmas, but also that a further Sum will be discharged during the Course of next Year.

It is reported that a Military Force will soon be appointed to embark for the Protection of our Logwood Cutters in the Bay of Honduras.

It is said that a Bill, calculated for the naturalizing Foreigners in the British American Colonies, is also under Consideration.

LONDON,

Oct. 24. From the frequency of Councils lately held at Whitehall and St. James's, a Report strongly prevails, that something of greater Importance than the Affairs of the American Colonies, or even an approaching Change in the Ministry, is now under Consideration.

It has been remarked, that we are now acting the same Part against ourselves, as we declared War against the Spaniards for in the Year 1739.

We hear that American Commissions for English Merchantile Goods, have been near 600,000l. less this Summer, than has been known for 30 Years past.

We are informed, that several of the most eminent Council are already retained, on account of the important Affairs of the American Colonies.

It is reported, that a certain noble Lord's proprietary Lands, in one of the American Colonies, have been proved to have produced upwards of 30,000l. per Ann. for many Years past.

A Ship lately arrived from Grenadoes, brought from thence upwards of 100 large Casks of Cocoa, besides a large Quantity of very fine Sugar.

Some American Advices, just received, inform, that Martial Law was upon the Point of being introduced in two of the Colonies, on account of the tumultuous Disturbances at the Stamp Duty, when the Post came from thence.

It is said a Sloop of War is now fitting out at Chatham to carry over the Stamp Paper for the American Colonies; which on this Occasion will also be made use of in Transporting Naval and Military Stores to New-England.

We hear the Grant of a considerable Tract of Land, in West Florida, is now making out for the Right Hon. Adam Gordon, who proposes to cultivate it at his own Expence.

A Quantity of Pearl-Ashes, the Manufacture of Minorca, has this Week been imported from that Island, estimated by good Judges, little inferior to what we bring at so much Expence from Russia.

It is said a Patriotic Member of an august Assembly, intends to move that in future Performances on the Part of the Crown, such Verses as are founded on presumptive, not positive, Evidence, may be declared null and void.

It is said, that the Delay of his Grace the Duke of Richmond's Journey to Paris is owing to the French Ministry having declined giving a categorical Answer to a plain Question lately put by our Court.

We are told, that such a Change in the Military Government of North America, including also the High Courts of Admiralty, is soon likely to be made, as will considerably secure a Administration of the British Colonies more agreeable to our Fellow Subjects on that Continent.

A Committee of Merchants trading to America will soon attend the new Ministry, on Matters of great Concern to a considerable Settlement in that Part of the World.

We hear the Packets of some Capital Ships of War have last Week indented at the Victualling Office for six months Provisions and Stores; from whence it is conjectured some expedition of length is upon the carpet.

We hear the Government have contracted for a very large quantity of gunpowder.

It is reported that 900 Seamen are speedily to be raised for the government's service.

It is said, that beating orders were issued out last week, which occasions many speculations.

The large contracts made by the Officers belonging to the Navy-office in time of peace, are looked at in many different ways at the west end of the town.

Yesterday morning his grace the Duke of Richmond set out from his house at Privy-Garden, Whitehall, for France. It is said his grace will visit Dunkirk in his way, in order to see that the fortifications of that place are entirely demolished, before he goes to Paris.

Friday last his excellency the Portuguese ambassador received dispatches of importance from Lisbon; since which it is reported, that some English men of war will be speedily sent out on an expedition to the coast of Africa.

His majesty's ship Phœnix is arrived at Dover, from Cadiz, with 900,000 pieces of eight on board, on account of our merchants.

We hear that the right hon. the earl of Bute will set out this week for Bath, where he intends to stay till the parliament meets.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Oct. 27.

"We have some talk here of fitting out a fleet, but for what destination we leave time to discover."

NEW-YORK, *December* 30.

Part of a Letter from England to a Gentleman in New-York.

"Last Post brought me your Favour of the 3d June, from which, with Regret, I observe the bad Plight which the Measures of your Government have reduced your Province to, and your foreboding Apprehensions for their Consequences. The History of Nations has convinced me, that States or Kingdoms, like the Productions of Nature, have their Times for commencing, growing, and decaying; and as the Arts have been continually progressive to the West, perhaps in the last successful War Old England reached the Meridian of its Glory, and the present uneasy Sensations of the Western World may be like the growing Pains of Youth."

On Wednesday last arrived Captain Schermerhorne, from Charlestown, South Carolina, by whom we have the New-Papers to the 5th October (since which we cannot find that any News-Papers have been printed there.) By these Papers, private Letters, and the Report of the Captain, we find, they are as firmly determined against the Reception of the Stamp Actions we are. There are about 100 Sail of Vessels, mostly belonging to England, for Freight, lying there without Employment, the Merchants being determined not to load them, and the Inhabitants not even to thresh their Rice, but let it remain in the Straw, till they can ship it without Stamps.—They generally expressed the highest Approbation of the People in New-York and the Northern Provinces, which they have in several Resolutions communicated. We have before published some Account of their Proceedings; the following is a Copy of the Paper signed by the Stamp-Officers, and delivered before about 2000 Persons, who assembled on that Occasion, expressed their general Satisfaction. The Delinquents are since restored to the Favour of their Country.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

"We George Saxby, appointed Inspector, and Caleb Lloyd, Distributor of the Stamps and Stamp-papers under the Stamp-Act for the province of resolve to solemnly declare and protest before God (and so may he help us) that we, nor neither of us, will, directly or indirectly, by deputy or otherwise, take upon us, or either of us, to act in any case in which it shall be executed, the office of Distributor of the Stamps or Stamp-papers, or expediting of the same, or do any thing incident or relating thereto, until a actual equivalent has been received from his majesty's colonies in America, and till it may be known whether the Parliament will either determine to enforce or repeal it. All this we declare without evasion or equivocation, and desire it may be made public. Witness our hands and seals at Port Johnson, in South-Carolina, this 18th of October, 1765.

GEORGE SAXBY, (L.S.)
CALEB LLOYD, (L.S.)"

From the New-York Gazette of Dec. 26.

THE SONS of LIBERTY desire their Brethren to be ready at a Call, when the COMMON GOOD, the only Thing to which they are attentive, requires them again to exert themselves.—Mean while let all Divisions cease.

A SON of LIBERTY.

(To the Printer.)

(By Reports, the above Call is to have their Part open, that their Vessels may have a free Passage out, there having been a Stoppage for some Time past, (not by the Ice, as it is the Case here, but by the Guard-du Corps Battoons there for the Protection of Trade.)

Lord Bute ooooo Vide the Ack page 53

JOHN HAMPDEN *to* WM. PYM.

SIR, *brot from page 313.*

YOU are pleased to be "almost tempted to imagine" that all the colonists are "alike unacquainted with the nature of the colonies, and the constitution of Great Britain". I wonder not at your temptations and delusions, nor at those gross misrepresentations and blunders with which your late letters are so strongly tinctured. Your sole aim seems to be to raise or rather keep up a clamor against the colonies among the vulgar in Britain, great and small, of which there is a prodigious plenty. Would you be instrumental in procuring a military enforcement of the Stamp act? This it is said G—e Gr—nv—ll# publickly threatened before his fall, and some in America have been his Echo. He also threatned *that every colonist on the continent should be disarmed.* Threats as weak, vain and wicked, as were all that *creatures* measures, from the day he mounted the saddle till he was most deservedly hurled head long to the dust from whence he came. Had his neck been broken in the fall, it would have been lamented by the colonists as puting an end to the ardent wishes of every good man, woman and child in North-America, of soon hearing of his capital impeachment, condemnation, and ignominious execution.

George Grenville

It is very evident nothing can so much hasten on *American manufactures*, as destroying their trade, and taxing the inhabitants at the same time. There were before the late Grandevelian regulations, at least 50 000 British Americans annually employed in Navigation, besides those of that country on board his Majesty's ships of war. What a fine nursery this for the royal Navy? These, in the way things are going on, must soon be most of them turned ashore. The lands are every where falling. The inland country will not be worth settling. The effect of all will infallibly be that for ages only the sea coasts will be inhabited. Thousands from meer necessity must turn themselves to handicrafts, and America will learn to live within herself, without much more concern with or care for Great Britain than for China. A very ingenious gentleman in a southern province in a late valuable publication on the rights of the colonies, has this expression, "For bread thank God we depend not on Great Britain, and for cloaths we need not".

The demand for British manufactures in America will ever be in proportion to the increase of trade and commerce on the coasts of the ocean, the settlements of the inland territories and the increase of inhabitants being as natural effects of this as vegetation is of the sun and rain in summer. And 'tis as certain the more they are encouraged, especially in the northern regions, to settle new plantations, the less will they run into manufactures of their own, and the more will they want from Britain. I have reason to think that there never were but two sorts of people in the colonies really for promoting a parliamentary taxation there. The first are those Governors and other great officers, who within these six months have frequently & pretty publickly made their boasts and their brags, that they were all to have the salaries out of those taxes, and to be entirely independent of a "dirty house of representatives". This may be the true reason that they are most of them so fond of the *child.* They have given clear demonstrations that they would shut up all courts, and other channels of public and private business, nay even dissolve all society rather than give up their sweet *babe.*# The other sort of men are those few, very few in the colonies who at heart are disaffected to his Majesty's person and government, and would be very glad to see manufactures flourishing in America, not from any honest or patriotic views, but because they know they might finally be carried to such a length as to ruin the commerce, and consequently the naval power of Britain herself, and pave the way for France, the Pope and the Pretender.—— From which of these views, or whether from both, sprang your Martyns & your Murphy's Essays for encouraging manufactures in Rhode Island, is left to the reader. *Damosi times dona ferentes.*

A Martin Howard & D^r Moffat

Now for your skill as a lawgiver, versed in the British constitution. Where did you learn this maxim of legislation & jurisprudence Pym? "*The most salutary laws will prove oppressive to some part of the people*". Tho' this partial '*oppression*' you say "*is no injury*". *Damnum absque injuria* "a loss without injury," I have heard of, lawyer Pym! But you will as soon bring the colonists to believe the doctrine of transubstantiation, as that there can be *ministerial* or any other *oppression* without *injury.* Next for your political quackery in destroying old systems and building up new ones. You make no more conscience of demolishing, at one stroke, all the ancient constitutions, laws, usages and customs of colonies and kingdoms, than a parcel of unlucky boys would in overturning a dove house. "The vote" you say "of an English senate, can in an instant abrogate all the laws of the kingdom of Ireland". But would this be right and just Pym? Power is one thing, Right another. There are many things in point of power & authority, in dry theory, or on the rarest arbitrary positive principles of some systems of civil government, that a senate might be held to have an authority and right to do, and yet the actual exercise of that authority and right would be full proof of *insanity of mind.* The general of an army has an authority and right in the military sense of the terms, to do a thousand things, which if done, would ruin him and all his army—It may be true, and admitible in theory, and on the meer positive principles of the British constitution, that allegiance is as inherent and indefeazable as are the natural rights and civil liberties of the subject—That the King & Parliament have a general superintending power and jurisdiction over the whole empire, and—that if such a *grand generous* plan of union as hinted at in a former letter were possible, they would not only according to dry theory have a right to tax the colonists, but might in that case justly and equitably put it in practice. *On the supposition only* of the possibility of such a union, the author of "the rights of the British Colonies asserted", candidly and fairly admitted the general jurisdiction of parliament, and *on that supposition only* extended it so far as to hold up the right, justice and equity of even an internal parliamentary taxation in America. And this I think is a very good and unanswerable reason against a parliamentary taxation of the colonies in their local and other circumstances that render such union at present impracticable, if not impossible. Especially is such taxation unreasonable, as their trade and commerce is now so amazingly taxed as I have demonstrated. Had what the author above mentioned has published been candidly attended to, and fairly considered, without mangling and murdering his sentiments by taking out here and there a detached sentence, and puting them together to serve a purpose, which is the practice of his enemies, none of his friends would have mistaken him. However, this is not to be wondered at; it was ever the greatest art of Jacobites and Tories. No less a man than Mr. Locke complains he was ever treated in this manner. "Cavilling here and there, says he, at some expression, or little incident of my discourse, is no answer to my book". It never could be the meaning of any man, who regards the interest of the colonies, to admit the right, justice or equity of a parliamentary taxation of them, either in their present circumstances, or in any other that can be supposed to take place, at least these hundred years, if ever.

There are great writers on the law of nature, who deny allegiance to be of natural or perpetual obligation. In this nice point, all men will judge for themselves, and I wish they would always follow the dictates of conscience and of truth. Reason forbids not that a general jurisdiction may admit of exceptions and exemptions as to particular laws, persons and places. You say "the question now is, whether the American subjects are not bound by the regulations of a British parliament". Enough has been said on the true question, and more than you can answer. This is not the true question. How many acts of parliament are there relating to the plantations, that are quietly and peaceably submitted to, and as regularly executed as any in Britain? Pray do not the colonists acknowledge their allegiance to our gracious Sovereign George the third? Have they not over and over proved they are as loyal subjects as any he has? And is not his Majesty King by act of parliament? The colonists only claim a particular exemption as to taxes from the necessity of the thing, and on this very necessity are all their charters founded.

Continued fro. 322. HAMPDEN.

To be Sold on reasonable Terms,

A Farm at *Belcherstown*, (commonly called *Cold-Spring*) lately belonging to *John Mascarene*, Esq; consisting of three hundred and fifty acres of Land, 20 of them cleared—a large well-built House, with four Rooms on a Floor—One half of the House is compleatly finished——Also a Work House (and all proper Materials) for making of Pot-Ash—with a large Shop adjoining, and several other well finished Apartments. One Hundred Pounds Sterling, only, is expected to be paid down—and the Remainder at a distant Day, the Purchaser mortgaging the Premises for Security.——Inquire further of the Printers.

Newport, December 30. 1765.

Runaway from the Subscriber, on

Monday the 21st Instant, a short, thick, well-made Negro Man, named *London*, about 20 Years of Age. Had on when he went away, a light Frize double-breasted Jacket, a blue Baize under one, a Pair blue Plush Breeches, brown Yarn Stockings, a Tow-Cloth Shirt, and a Pair new Shoes with Brass Buckles. Whoever apprehends said Negro, and brings him to his Master shall have *EIGHT DOLLARS* Reward, and all Charges paid by *BENJa. BRENTON.*

All Masters of Vessels and others, are forbid to conceal or carry off said Servant, as they will answer it at their Peril.

Choice HEMP & Russia DUCK

to be Sold very cheap for Cash.—Any Person wanting a Quantity, may find their Account by applying to Edes and Gill.

James McElroy,

On *Doble's* Wharf, near the Old North Meeting House, HEreby informs the Public, That he will engage to make and mend Anvils as good and as well as any imported—Also Goldsmiths and Brazers Tools of all Sorts, (which he will warrant) at a reasonable Rate.

At a large Meeting of the respectable Populace, held at the Town of Pomfret, *in the County of* Windham, *on the 25th Day of* December, 1765.

UNANIMOUSLY agreed to the following RESOLVES, to be inserted in the *New London GAZETTE.*

1st. THAT Allegiance, *and the strictest Loyalty is ever due, from the People of the American Colonies, to our Rightful Sovereign King GEORGE the Third, and our best Wishes to the Royal Succession in the illustrious House of Hanover. And that we will bear the highest Indignation to any that shall take Advantage of our present Situation, to oppose the lawful Authority of this Colony to obstruct the free Course of Justice, or to injure any Man in Person or Property, in violation of the good and wholsome Laws of the same, and hold him an Enemy to his King and Country.*

2d. *That God and Nature brought us into the World Freemen, and by solemn Charter, Compact and Agreement, come under the English Constitution, the Rights and Privileges of which, we are as natural Heirs, as to our Fathers Inheritance; nor shall it be in the Power of any to deprive us of them, but with our Lives.*

3d. *That we have ever unmolestedly enjoyed (except some grievous Acts of Trade, &c.) our just Rights and Privileges, as the true born Sons of Liberty, until the oppressive and detestable Stamp Act was deeply formed and fatally levelled at the very Root and Foundation of our dearest Rights and Enjoyments in Life, that's worth living for.*

4th. *That all those who were accessary in forming said Act are unfriendly to the Constitution; by which alone our gracious King reigns, and we his loyal Subjects enjoy our Rights: and every Person who endeavours the execution of the same, is a most implacable Enemy to our public Weal and Tranquility.*

5th. *That whereas our Stamp-Master was appointed Agent for this Colony at the Court of Great-Britain, with Confidence that he would exert his utmost endeavours to prevent said Act; he nevertheless he returned the executioner of those Evils he was sent to defend us from: And notwithstanding his solemn Resignation, and Engagements to the contrary, has and still obstinately persists to plot the ruin and total overthrow of his native Country, by all the ways and means his Malice and Craft suggests, or his unbridled Audacity can attempt; to which Country he is allied by the tenderest Ties and strongest Bonds of Affection and Gratitude: And thereby has set his own Interest in Competition with the Interest of his Country, forfeited all priviledge in and protection from the same; is no longer to be believed, his Friendship no more to be trusted, nor his malignant Designs any longer to be endured; and that assuredly, unless he instantly desist plotting our ruin, writing any thing prejudicial to the Government, or even relation to the same, he shall forthwith feel the Weight of his injured Country's righteous indignation, and know by sad Experience all the Horrors of falling a defenceless Prey into the Hands of a free and inraged Populace: whose Bosoms glow with the true Spirit of British Liberty: and account not their Lives dear in the defence of Freedom.*

6th. *That as to the matters of Charge in the aforesaid Article against Mr. Ingersol; we challenge him to deny and vindicate himself against them in any of our publick Meetings: and hereby give him the greatest Assurance that if he will come, he shall have as fair Hearing as he can desire, and safe protection from any Insult as to his Person and Property, while with us at our Meetings.*

7th. *That Mr.* Ingersol's *Letters be read publickly in every County in the Colony in their publick Meetings, if they see fit.*

8th. *That Copies of Mr.* Ingersol's *Letters be given out to some one Person in each County to be by him kept for the benefit and use of the People in the same.*

9th. *That we will most critically inspect every Avenue or Way by which the Stamp-Papers may be introduced into the Colony, and on apprehension of danger to give immediate Notice of the same to the respectable Populace.*

10th. *That we do earnestly recommend to the Civil Authority of this Colony to proceed in Business as usual: as our Cessation and delay of Business will be construed an implicit acknowledgment of the validity of the Stamp Act, and to that Purpose we recommend a piece wrote by a master of Reason and a Friend to Liberty in Pennsylvania, and inserted in the New-London Gazette of the 20th of this instant. Also we do fully concur with and adopt the Resolves of the County of New-London the 10th of this instant.*

Jared Ingersole.

Gov: Hutchinson would not consent to open the Courts. ¶ Vide the Act page 53.

To the PRINTERS,

It is desired that you give the following a Place in your next. Your's, &c.

GLORIA MUNDI has taken no little Pains to lead the Sons of Liberty to conclude that he ought not to stand chargeable with the Performance in Messieurs *Fleets* Paper, which bears his Name; but unfortunately for him, so it has happened, that those very Pieces in which he aims at exculpating himself, carry the most satisfactory Evidence that he is the same wretched Scribbler who has then, as in Times past, endeavoured so far as his feeble Capacity would allow, to asperse and injure the most reputable Characters and the best Supporters of the true Interest of their Country.

It seems that Gloria, who does not inherit his Family Fortitude, upon finding he cannot avail himself of his Art of *shifting*, and that *throwing out false Lights* is not again like to serve his Turn, is now in what may be called the Horrors, and tremblingly expects a Summons to the Tree of Liberty, there to clear himself upon Oath, or to receive that Punishment for his Crimes, to which Y. Z. has adjudged him.

But however, if our Detestation of *Perjury*, and Opinion of his being too contemptible a Body *for such a Call*, was not his Security, he may be assured we so far agree in Sentiment with Mr. H. that setting such idle self tormenting Profligates to Work, even by Way of Punishment, has much the Preference to Hanging: We are therefore for having him to the *Waterhouse* as soon as that much wanted Machine is finished, having also the same Hopes that a Course of this Dutch Discipline will so qualify this shameless Drone for a Place in the O k um Manufactory, as in that Employ to render himself more serviceable to the Community and his Family, than he has ever been in any other Way.

We beg however, that those patriotic Writers will excuse our hinting to them, that as Gloria has been sufficiently exposed by them and himself in the several News Papers, any further Attempts of that Nature from them may disgust the Reader—and that we could wish an Object who view'd in every conceivable Point of Light is so incomparably insignificant, may no longer divert any Part of their Attention at this Crisis from Matters of the last Importance to the Community.

The respectable Gentlemen of the merchantile Class will we trust also excuse our intimating that we flatter ourselves none of them will offer *so great an Affront to the public Eye*, as henceforward to permit that muddling Idler—that sordid Disturber of the Peace of his own and other Families, and all Society, the Honor he has too often stolen of taking a Side with them in their Turns upon a Change, to the Use of which he has not the least Shadow of a Right, unless it be to those particular Spots which Justice has assign'd the Lictors for the Execution of their Office. † to which it is indeed readily admitted that Gloria has the clearest Title.

† Where stands the Stocks and Whipping Post.

An ACROSTICK *by a* CRAB TREE.

GLORIA MUNDI

S*wore an't morose, without one Virtue bless'd,*
A*nd if another's prais'd, with Rage oppress'd,*
M*ad with Revenge if any one should aim,*
U*nlicens'd by his Pen, at honest Fame,*
E*no' if in your Country's Cause you write,*
L*ike Puppy's, in the dark he'll snarl and bite.*

Alias

W*ith more ill Nature than Man e'er possest,*
A*nd more of Spite than fills a Coward's Breast,*
T*rue to no Friend, jealous of all Mankind,*
E*nvious of Worth, to others Merit blind,*
R*ich in Invective, Slander's darling Child,*
H*onest to none, to Flatterers only mild.*
O*f so corrupt a Heart, Truth he'll disclaim*
U*ngenerous to blast the worthiest Name.*
S*ure Qualities like those no one enjoys,*
E*xcept a Coward's Son; hist him brave Boys.*

PHILADELPHIA, December 26

Saturday last came to town, by land, from Halifax, a gentleman, who brought with him a piece of Stamped Parchment, which being the first that has appeared in this city; as usual, in the evening it was brought to the Coffee House and burnt, amidst the acclamations of all present.

Sunday last arrived here Captain Alexander, from St. Kitts, who left that island the 24th ult. and informs us that those brave Sons of Liberty glory in their freedom, and carry on all business without giving themselves the least concern about the Stamp Act. He also informs us, that the stamped paper in the island of Antigua, is, by the General's orders, guarded by 100 men, and the inhabitants forced to accept of them, though sorely against their will.

Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Jan 6.

Agreeable to the Design of the SONS OF LIBERTY to sacrifice the infamous Abettors of the Stamp Act to their just Resentment, they assembled last Friday on the Parade, when the Effigy of G—ge G—ville made his Appearance, bound in Chains, the true Emblem of that servile State, to which the Original would have reduced the freeborn Sons of America; and after being exposed to every Insult that any injured People could invent, it was deliberately committed to the Flames, together with the late Stamp Papers received from Barbadoes by Capt. Salter, which was fixed upon the breast of the Effigy, denoting how nearly to his Heart that infamous M— held the cruel Badge of his own Importance and Designs of ruining his Fellow Subjects;—before him was affixed the following Lines addressed to the Public,

Come view G—ge G—ville with attention,
Mark this vile STAMP, his rare Invention.
And here, behold him at the Stake,
Observe how ev'ry Limb does shake,
His guilty Countenance betrays
His meanels in a thousand Ways;
His fav'rite ACT Barbadian Slaves
Adopted have, such menial Knaves
Slavery may suit, but not these Climes,
Where Freedom reigns and Honor shines.
Let Officers both high and low
Take Care how they Resentment show,
Who say that Oaths without Consent
Have neither Meaning nor Intent
See! unstamp'd Writs sent some to Goal,
Whilst Stamps alone must serve for Bail;
Impartial Justice marks a Name
Of One, should suffer equal Shame,
But Prudence bids me cast a Veil,
And leave that for another Tale.

When the Liberties of any People are once attacked they will never fail to make an obstinate Stand. We are daily expressing our Abhorrence of the Stamp-Act, and yet in effect it is daily countenanced and abetted: The Gentlemen of the Law draw their Writs of Attachment; the Under Sheriffs serve them, (when they are Indemnified) and our Courts admit the Entries under the Shew and Expectation of a Tryal; as soon as this is done, then follows an Adjournment, during which the Parties compromise their Difficulties, or die, and their Entry Money lost! But one Thing is extremely hard, that no Bail Bonds are taken by the Sheriff and the distressed Debtor must remain in Custody till Death dissolve the Connection between him and his Creditor. It is this imperfect View of our present State that makes the unthinking Part of the People imagine we are without Law and Justice, and that every Man may do as seemeth best in his own Eyes, from whence comes the riotous Behaviour of many, who are under the baneful Influence of their own distempered Minds, which the SONS OF LIBERTY will ever discountenance by a Readiness to assist every injured Member of Society.

[For late London Advices, New Advertisements, &c. See Supplement.]

[For the Place figured Z. B. Y. D. turn to the last Page.]

TO BE SOLD BY

Thomas Walley,

At his Store on Dock Square;

Choice Jamaica Sugar by the Hogshead, Barrel or Hundred;—a small Parcel of Good COCOA and Coffee,

in Barrels;
Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf;
Best Bohea, Green and Hyson Tea, by large or small Quantities;
Narragansett Cheese by the 100lb. or single Cheese,
Good Rice by the Cask, Philadelphia Flour.
Choice Table Fish, sweet Oyl by the Barrel, Gallon and Bottle;
Also, best Florence Oyl by the Chest or Flask;
Fine Pigtail Tobacco in pound and half lb Rolls;
Best Dutch Bedricks; Sets Brushes, also coat Hearth Brushes, with long Handles;

Linseed Oyl by the Cask.

Best 3 threaded Twine for Seines or Nets—and all Sorts Groceries as usual, by Wholesale or Retail.

☞N. B. A few Bags choice Fleece Wool, a Quantity of good split Peas in Bags, and a few Tons Redwood, to be sold very cheap for Cash at said Store.

Joseph Webb,

HEREBY informs his Customers and others, That he has now made, and making, a fresh Parcel of POT ASH Kettles, of the best Ore, and cast Brim upwards (which has been prov'd to answer the Purpose) Also Coolers and Ladles, cheap for Cash, short Credit, or Pot-Ash.—Also a general Assortment of Ware, as usual.

Choice Bohea Tea

Imported in the last Ship from *LONDON*, and to be Sold by *Alexander Hill*, at his Store No. 12. on the Town Dock. Choice BOHEA TEA, by the Chest, at the lowest Price.

Tho's Hickling

Has just imported in the last Ships from LONDON, a large Assortment of English and India GOODS, consisting of the following Articles, which he sells at the very lowest Rates by Wholesale or Retail, at his Shop at the Corner of Black-Horse-Lane, leading to Charlestown-Ferry:

A Genteel Assortment of superfine Cloths with a great variety of inferior ditto Yorkshire Plains
Blue, grey and green Rateens
Kerseys Half-thicks
Frizes
Blue & drab-colour'd Kersey
black, blue & cloth-colour'd Serges—Beaverskins
pink, crimson, scarlet, green and cloth colour'd Colchester Baize
white, blue, green and red drapery Baize
3 qr. 7-8th and yard-wide white Flannels
blue, red and strip'd Duffils
Blankets—Swanskins
flowered Serge
Swanskin for Ironing cloths
Patches, Calicoes and Chints
plain & masquerade Bengal
black and colour'd Taffity
black and colour'd ell-wide Persians
black, blue, white and pink narrow ditto
Randanoes
silk and lungee Romalls
black barcelona Canvas
a-mode Handkerchiefs
wide and narrow Alamode Plushes—Cotton-Holland
3 qr and 7-8 Dowlas
yd-wide, 7-8 and 3-qr Cotton Checks
Apron ditto—Furniture dit
blue & white and dark cotton Gowns
crimson-and-white, purple-and-white, yellow-and-white Ginghams for mens waistcoats
pink, purple, crimson, blue and black figur'd Modes
scarlet, cloth-col'd, & black Sattins
plain and sprig'd, white and black Gauze
black sprig'd Sattin
black and white Cat-gut
Harlequin Gauze
yd-wide and 7-8 Lawns
ditto Cambricks
silk and worsted Mecklinburg
Venetian Poplins
coloured Taberetts
Brilliants—colour'd Crapes
Irish Camblets
Dorsetteens
rich Indic Lutestrings
figur'd ditto
plain and sprig'd Mecklanets
Tobines, Morines
rich Sheverets
barley-corn Florets
rich Dimitteens—Grizzets
pink and brown Broglio's
worsted Stuffs
black, white, blue, pink, crimson, green and cloth-colour'd Tammies
Camblets of all prices
black, white, blue, green, scarlet, crimson and cloth colour'd Shalloons
Durants of all colours
Duroys
Calimancoes of all colours
black plain Russel
black Everlasting
drab, green and crimson worsted Grograms
worsted Damasks
3 qr and 7-8th Garlix
linen and book Muslin
yd-wide, 7-8th and 3-qr. Irish Linens
Irish Sheeting
Barcelona Handkerchiefs per the Dozen; Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves; *Cheshire* and *Glocester* Cheese; Stair-Cloths; Hearth and Shoe Brushes; Carpet and long Hair Brooms; Holland Brushes in sets: writing, cartridge, greis and bonnet Paper; quarto and smaller Bibles; Account-Books; Ink Powder; Wool cards; Butts Soles, &c.—&c.—&c.—&c.—&c.—&c.

Ticklenburgs—Oznabrigs
Ravens Duck
Russia Drabs
clouting and Russia Diapers
fine napkin Diaper
Russia Linnens
brown & yellow Hollands
yellow Canvas
India Dimity—long Lawn
Scotch Plaid
white and dyed Jeans
pillow Fustians
figured Dimities
English and Scotch Plaids
black, olive and drab colour'd Cotton-Velvets
cotton-velvet Shares
women's black Velvet
Velvet for Capes
men's Buckram
Ivory Combs
Worsteds and Crewells
Stay Buckrams
men's Riding Gloves
men's and women's black, glaz'd & shammy Gloves
women's glaz'd & unglaz'd pompadore ditto
men's and women's white glaz'd Kid and Lamb Gloves and Mitts
women's black, cloth-col'd and white silk Mitts
black sattin Hats
chipt Hats and Bonnets
men's black, white, spotted and masqueraded rib'd & plain silk Hose, *which will be sold near the Sterling Cost*
thread, cotton and worsted ditto—women's thread, cotton and worsted Hose
knit Under-waistcoats
black, scarlet and crimson Gimp and snail Trimming
colour'd and black Gimps
sleek Trimming
white Cap-Lace
black hone Lace
women's callimancoe and russel Shoes
Clogs and Goloshoes
striped Camblets
strip'd, scarlet and green worsted Caps
crimson and green mock-velvet ditto
black, crimson and cloth-col'd knit Breeches-Peices
white, water'd Tabby
white and colour'd Threads

☞ A large Assortment of fashionable plain and figur'd Ribbons
black sattin, taffity and paduasoy ditto
mouse-colour'd Muffs and Tippets, *of a peculiar kind*
likewise a number of common Muffs and Tippets
horsehair & mohair Buttons
double and single silk ditto
black glass and horn ditto
Mohair, Silk and hair and silk Twist
Cord, braid strapping and Galloons
black and colour'd silk Perrets—silk and worsted Binding for men's Cloaths
basket-work twist Buttons
silk Knee Garters
white and strip'd Tapes
bread and narrow Qualities strip'd and letter'd Garters
cotton and thread Laces
Plats—narrow Pratiles
chequ'd, flower'd and spotted Linnen Handkerchiefs.

ALSO,

Cheese; Stair-Cloths; Hearth and Shoe Brushes; Carpet and long Hair Brooms; Holland Brushes in sets: writing, cartridge, greis and bonnet Paper; quarto and smaller Bibles; Account-Books; Ink Powder; Wool cards; Butts Soles, &c.—&c.—&c.—&c.—&c.—&c.

George Grenville = Minister ? Samuel Waterhouse is the Subject of this.
Vide the Act page 53

Attleboro', Jan. 2, 1766.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Your inserting the inclosed will oblige a constant Reader.

IF *any Man have an Ear, let him hear* the following new and surprising Interpretation of the Vision of the Two Beasts, in the 13th Chapter of the Apocalypse. Such an Interpretation it is, *as Eye hath not before seen, nor Ear heard, nor hath ever entered into the Heart* of the learned & venerable Minister of H——m, nor even of the very ingenious & penetrating Mr. Bowman, nor into the Hearts *of any Men*, except of some wonderful Decypherers in this Town. These illuminated Persons (vulgarly called New Lights) have discovered that the Things predicted in that Chapter have been lately fulfilled. They are very particular and circumstantial in their Explications, as I am told; an Account of which, as far as my Memory serves me, I shall now give; after first observing, That if ever the vain Attempt should be made to dragoon the American Colonies into a Submission to the Stamp Act, I am perswaded these zealous Townsmen of mine will be ready to sacrifice their Lives in Defence of our Liberties.

By the first Beast spoken of in this Vision they understand *Lord B——e*. This they are not a little confirmed in from the Similarity of Sound between *B——e* and *Beast*. The *Feet like a Bear and Mouth like a Lion*, they suppose intended to signify a furious Disposition in that Nobleman with respect to these Colonies, whom he would reduce to a State of Slavery. *By the Dragon*, say they, is meant the Devil, by whose Instrumentality his Lordship attained to his great Power and Influence. When he lost his Place, he received a *Wound*, as in the 3d Verse of the Chapter *the Beast* is said to have received.—Which *Wound was healed* when the new Ministry, the Creature (as they suppose) of the former, succeeded him, and adopted his Measures. By *the World's wondering after the Beast, and worshiping him*, is, they say to be understood his own Nation the Scotch, who have always spoke of him as a most wonderful Man, and as having the greatest Abilities as a Statesman, that ever any Minister was possessed of.—"Was there ever a Man equal to the Earl of B——e?" say the Scots—Right, right, say the New Lights. *Who is like unto the Beast?* The *Mouth speaking great Things* they interpret of the Promises made to his North British Friends, and the Encouragement he gave them that they should soon be uppermost, and occupy all the Places of Honor and Profit in the Kingdom.

FROM these Words in the 5th Verse, *Power was given unto him to continue forty and two Months*, their good People take great Comfort; concluding from hence that there will be an End to his pernicious Influence by and by, if there is not already.

THE other Beast mentioned in the 11th Verse, our enlightened Brethren say is G—e/G—lle.—His *speaking like a Dragon*, or Devil, they understand of what they have heard reported he has said of his Intentions respecting America—"That the Stamp Act "should be followed by other, and more heavy Impositions—and that if the unhappy Sufferers should "presume to grumble, they should be disarmed, and "treated like Rebels."—What is mentioned of *this Beast's exercising all the Power of the first Beast*, they say is so easily understood that it needs no Comment. *By his causing the Earth and them which dwell therein, to worship the first Beast*, they affirm is intended, his justifying Lord B——e's Administration, endeavouring to still the Clamour that had been raised against him in South Britain, and pursuing the same System of Politicks, so long as he thought it consistent with his own Safety.—By his *making Fire come down on the Earth*, is meant, they tell us, his causing such furious party Divisions in the Nation, as even threaten Destruction to the State.—And whereas it is said in the 14th Verse, that this second Beast *deceiveth them that dwell on the Earth*—this is the Interpretation given of the Words—That Mr. G—lle, by bubbling the good People of England with a Notion that for the future America should be compelled to pay largely towards defraying the national Expence, which would greatly ease the Mother Country, egregiously cheated and imposed upon them: Which Deceit of his, say our Interpretors, many in the Nation are already convinced of, by the Demand from hence for British Manufactures so greatly decreasing.—By his *causing all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond, to receive a Mark*—*and that no Man might buy or sell, save he that had* THE MARK OF THE BEAST, is undoubtedly they say, meant his being the immediate Father of *the detested Stamp Act*; by which People of all Ranks in North America are in Danger of being involved in the greatest Tribulation,—by which such Difficulties and Embarrassments are already occasioned in our commercial Affairs, that, in a Sense, it may be said we can neither *buy nor sell*. His *saying to them that dwell on the Earth, that they should make an Image of the Beast which had the Wound*, &c. and all that follows respecting the said Image, after infinite Labour and Study, notwithstanding the uncommon Penetration our Explicators pretend to, they honestly confess they do not competently understand. But tho' they cannot put a serious Sense upon the Words, yet rather than pass them over without Notice, they amuse themselves with supposing that they may possibly have some oblique Reference to the Image of his Lordship that has been suspended on a Limb of *the Tree of Liberty* in Boston, and the other Effigies of the Beast that have in many Places both in Europe and America, been exhibited to public View, hanged and burnt, to the immortal Honor of the illustrious Person they were intended to represent.

HERE IS WISDOM! LET HIM THAT HATH UNDERSTANDING believe it if he can!—However, to be more serious, on the Supposition that the foregoing Interpretation were just, the Words of the late excellent Doctor Doddridge on this Portion of Scripture, might, with very little Alteration, be accommodated to the present State of our public Affairs.—"Let us not (says the Doctor,) be offended to discern these *Usurpations* in the Course of divine Providence prevailing, and the Time actually come, in some Parts of the World, in which Men can, in some Respects, neither *buy nor sell*, nor are permitted to enjoy their *natural or civil Privileges*, if they will not *give up their Names to the Beast*, receive HIS MARK, and implicitly submit to his Authority. The *Prophecy* justly removes all *Offence* which might be taken at the *Event*; and, discerning it's Accomplishment, we may embolden our Hopes, that the Triumphs of Divine Justice over THESE MINISTERS OF THE DRAGON, as they are also *foretold*, will be *fulfilled* with the like Punctuality. And oh, may the good People of GOD be secured from their *Artifices*, and fortified against their *Terrors*; and, in his own due Time, may he *break the Jaw-bone of the Wicked!* May he utterly disarm all the Power and Policy of those who *take Counsel together against* THE LORD'S ANOINTED!—And tho' their Confederacies may seem to mock all human Opposition, yet, at his Appearance, may they melt away as Snow before the Sun, when *the Time to favour* AMERICA, *yea, the Set Time is come.*"

Z. A. Y. B.

POT-ASH Kettles, to be Sold cheap, by *SCOTT* and *GILL*, at the Head of the Town Dock—and Cash given for good POT ASH.

Superfine Hyson TEA, (imported in Captain *Bruce*) to be Sold at *Richard Clarke's* Warehouse the lower End of King-Street.

Jonas Clark, & Co.

Have imported in Captain *Bruce*, from *LONDON*, A fresh Assortment of English Goods, suitable for the Season; which they are determined to sell at the lowest Advance for Cash.

Just Imported and to be Sold by Samuel Gray, At the Head of *Hancock's* Wharff, at the lowest Rate, Ruffia, English & Ravens Duck, Ticklenburghs, Oznabrigs, Bedtic, Cotton and Linnen Checks, knit Patterns of all Colours, Drab and mixt Cloths, Germanserges, Bays, Flannel, Swanskin, Table Cloths of all Prices, best Damask Napkins, Clouting Damask, &c. Nails of all Sorts, Cod Lines & Hooks, Twine, Stockings of all Sorts, Shalloons, Tammies, Poppins, Dreffens, Camblets, Tandem & Irish Linnen, Chints, Callicoes, Dowlas, Burton Ale, London Porter, Irish Butter, Sett Skins, Jamaica Rum, &c.

A double-Sley with Carriage and Wheels, and Three Pair of Runners, to be Sold cheap for Cash: Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Deserted from the Brig *Deep-Bay, Samuel Daſhwood*, Commander, two Seamen, viz. *George Lank*, and *John Cockes*. If they will return to their Duty immediately, they will be kindly received, otherwise treated as Deserters.

Boston, January 1, 1766.

To be Sold by *John Scollay*, at the Distill House lately improved by *William Story*, Esq; or at his Shop the Corner of Wing's Lane, near the Market,—Good New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel. Also Rum exchang'd for Molasses at a reasonable Rate.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of *Enoch Sprague*, late of *Malden*, Miller, deceas'd, are desired to lodge their Accounts with *Benaiah Sprague* of *Malden*, Cordwainer, who is impowered by the Subscriber to receive the same. JOSEPH SPRAGUE, Executor to said deceased's last Will and Testament.

For LONDON, The Brigantine *LYDIA, James Scott*, Master, will sail in 7 or 8 Days, and has good Accommodations for Passengers who may agree with the Master on board, lying at *Hancock's* Wharff.

TO BE SOLD, A Sloop 95 Tons Burthen, a Schooner about 75 Tons; also Beaver, Carolina Sole Leather, Lignum Vitæ, Mahogany in Logs and Plank, and a Quantity of Fustick. Enquire of *Edmund Quincy*, Jun.

To be Sold, a Farm, being in *Harvard*, containing about 140 Acres, with two Dwelling Houses and two Barns thereon, all in good Repair. Said Farm consists of Mowing, Pasturing, Orcharding, Ploughing and Woodland, and will keep 30 Head of Cattle the Year round: It lies within less than half a Mile of the Meeting House, a Saw-Mill and Grist Mill. For further Particulars, Enquire of *Judah Clarke*, of said *Harvard*.

Stole out of the Stable of *Joseph Gooch* of *Milton*, on Monday Night the 23d of *December* Instant, a large black Horse, about 15 Hands high, with a black Spot on his Back, three white Feet, Trots and Paces; his Mein about half Grown. Whoever shall discover said Thief, and bring him and the Horse to the Subscriber, shall have *SIX DOLLARS* Reward, or if the Horse only, *Three Dollars*, and all Charges paid by me. *JOSEPH GOOCH.*

Strayd away from the Pasture of Alexander Glover, *in Dorchester, the 26th Day of November last, a black Horse, about 15 Hands high, with a Blaze in his Face, short Mein and Tail, some of his Feet part white. Whoever shall take up said Horse, and will return him to said Glover, or bring him to Capt.* Solomon Davis *in Boston, shall be well rewarded.*

Imported in the Captains *Scott* and *Bruce*, and to be Sold at the Store of John Smith, In Hanover Street; A general Assortment of Goods, suitable to the Season.

Samuel Daſhwood, Has just imported in Captain *Bruce* from *LONDON*, A fresh Assortment of English Goods, Muffs and Tippers, Ermin and Squirrel Trimming for Cardinals, new fashion Trimming for Ladies Gowns, crimson and black Spigg'd Sattin, with many other Goods, too tedious to mention, at the lowest Advance.

TO BE SOLD, *By* Joseph Palmer & Comp'y

SPermaceti Candles, *warranted pure*—Spermaceti in Casks, strain'd Spermaceti Oil by the Quantity or Cask, Sugars by the Hogshead or Barrel, &c. &c.

Also to be Sold at the above Store, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Salt, &c. &c.

Whereas the Great and General Court at *Boston* in February 1763, did grant or order a tax of *one penny* per acre to be laid on all the lands lying in *Greenwich*, belonging to non resident proprietors or Owners for four Years successively; and we the Subscribers pursuant to said Grant or Order of Court having assessed said Lands and committed the Assessment to Mr. *William Fisk* Collector, who has polled up the same in said *Greenwich*, and in the Shire Town of said County as the Law directs: THESE are therefore to notify said Non-Resident Proprietors or Owners of Lands in *Greenwich*, that have neglected or refused to pay their Tax, that unless they pay said Assessment or Tax to *William Fisk* Collector in *Greenwich*, their Lands or so much of them as will pay said Tax and Charges will be sold at public Vendue on Tuesday the 1st Day of *April* next, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, at the Dwelling House of Capt. *Jeremiah Power*) Innholder in *Greenwich*, and so from Day to Day said Vendue to be continued by Adjournment or Adjournments till the whole be sold that shall then remain unpaid. *James MacClear*, *Joseph Moffatt*, *Jesse Powers*, } Collectors.

Greenwich, Nov. 4, 1765.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1766.

Bute ‖ Grenville ✕ Vide page 186. ‖‖ Vide the Act page 53.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1766.

The Earl of *Clarendon* to *Wm. Pym*.

SIR,

THE revolution which one century has produced in your opinions and principles, is not quite so surprizing to me, as it seems to be to many others.—You know, very well, I had always a jealousy, that your humanity was counterfeited, your ardor for liberty darker'd with simulation, and your integrity problematical at least.—

I confess however, that so sudden a transition from licentiousness to despotism, [illegible] a transformation, from a fiery, furious declaimer [illegible] against power, to an abject hireling of corruption; tho' it furnishes a clue to the labyrinth of your politicks in 1641. gives me many very painful reflections on the frailty, inconstancy and depravity of the human race.—These reflections nevertheless are greatly mollified by the satisfaction I feel in finding your old friend and coadjutor Mr. Hampden unalter'd and unalterable in the glorious cause of liberty and law.—His inflexibility, has confirmed the great esteem my Lord Falkland and I, always had of his wisdom, magnanimity and virtue: and we are both of us at present as well convinced of his excellency as a subject and citizen, as we were formerly of his amiable accomplishments in private life. But your apostacy has confirmed our belief of what was formerly suspected, viz. your subornation of witnesses, your perjuries, briberies and cruelties; and that tho' your cunning was exquisite enough to conceal your crimes from the public scrutiny, your heart was desperately wicked and depraved.

Can any thing less abominable have prompted you to commence an enemy to liberty? an enemy to human nature? Can you recollect the complaints and clamours, which were sounded with such industry, and supported by such a profusion of learning in law and history, and such invincible reasoning by yourself and your friends; against the star camber, and high commission; and yet remain an advocate for the newly formed courts of admiralty in America? Can you recall to your memory, the everlasting changes which were rung, by yourself and your party, against ship-money, and the other projects of that disgraceful reign; and on the consent of the subject, as indispensably necessary, to all taxations, aids, reliefs, tallages, subsidies, duties, &c. and yet contend for a taxation of more than Five Million subjects, not only without their consent expressed, or implied, but directly against their most explicit and determined declarations, and remonstrances?—

You of all mankind should have been the last to be hired by a minister to defend or excuse such taxes and such courts.—Taxes more injurious and ruinous, than Danegeld of old, which our countryman Speed says, "emptied the land of all the coyn, the kingdom of her glory, the commons of their content, and the Sovereign of his wanted respects and observance"—Courts, which seem to have been framed in imitation of an ancient jurisdiction, at the bare mention of which I have often seen your eyes lighten, I mean *the court of the masters of the King's forfeitures*—I cannot omit so fair an opportunity of repeating the history and unfolding the powers of that court, as it seems to have been the very antitipe of the new courts of admiralty in America, and to have been created and erected with the same powers and for the same purposes.—It was in the reign of King Henry the seventh that a British parliament was found to be so timid, or ignorant or corrupt, as to pass an act, that "justices of assize, as well as justices of peace, without any finding or presentment of twelve men, upon a bare information for the King, should have full power and authority, to hear and determine by their discretions, all offences against the form, ordinance and effect of certain penal statutes.—This unconstitutional act was passed, in the eleventh year of that reign, and thus the commons were found, to sacrifice that sacred pillar, that fundamental law, that everlasting monument of liberty the great charter, to complaisance to the ravenous avarice of that monarch.—In pursuance of this act, Sir Richard Empson & Edmund Dudley, were made justices throughout England, and "*masters of the King's forfeitures*. The old sage Coke says that act was against and in the face of that fundamental law, Magna Charta, and that it is incredible what oppressions and exactions, were committed by Empson and Dudley, upon this unjust and injurious act shaking that fundamental law." And that in the first year of the reign of King Henry the eighth, the parliament recited that unconstitutional act, and declared it void"—And those two vile oppressors fell a sacrifice to the righteous indignation of an injured and exasperated nation.—And he closes with an admonition that the fearful end of these two oppressors, should deter others from committing the like, and admonish parliaments, that instead of the ordinary and precious tryal per pares, et per legem terræ, they bring not in absolute and partial tryals by discretion.—

Give me leave, now, to ask you Mr. Pym, what are the powers of the new courts of admiralty in America?—Are the tryals in these courts per pares, or per legem terræ? Is there any grand jury there to find presentments or indictments? Is there any petit jury to try the fact guilty or not?—Is the tryal per legem terræ, or by the institutes, digests, and codes and novells, of the Roman law? Is there nova judge appointed or to be appointed over all America? Is not this a much more expensive jurisdiction than that of Empson and Dudley as justices over all England?—Will you say that no Empsons and Dudleys will be sent to America?—Perhaps not.—But are not the jurisdiction and power, given to the judges greater than that to those oppressors? Besides, how can you prove that no Empsons will be sent there?—Pray let me know, are not the forfeitures to be shared by the governors and the informers? Are we not to prophecy the future by the experience of the past? And have not many governors been seen in America, whose avarice, was at least as ravenous as that of Henry the seventh? Have not many of their tools, been as hungry, restless, insolent and unrelenting as Empson and Dudley in proportion to their power? Besides, are not the Americans at such a distance from their King, and the august council of the mother country, and at the same time so poor, as to render all redress of such insolence and rapacity impracticable?

If you reconsider the nature of these new American taxations, the temper and manners of the people in that country, their religious and civil principles; and if you recollect the real constitution of Great-Britain, and the nature of the new courts of admiralty, you will not wonder at the spirit that has appeared in that country. Their resistance is founded in much better principles, and aims at much better ends, than I fear yours did in Charles's reign, tho' I own you was much nearer the truth and right of the cause then, than now.—And you know, if you had lived in America, and had not been much changed, you would have been the first, to have taken arms against such a law, if no other kind of opposition would do.—You would have torn up the foundations, and demolished the whole fabrick of the government, rather than have submitted; and would have suffered democracy, aristocracy, monarchy, anarchy, any thing or nothing to have arisen in its place.

You may perhaps wonder to hear such language as the foregoing from me, as I was always in an opposite faction, to yours, while we lived on earth.—I will confess to you, that I am in many respects altered, since my departure from the body, my principles in government were always the same, founded in law, liberty, justice, goodness and truth: But in the application of those principles I must confess, my veneration for certain churchmen, and my aspiring ambitious temper sometimes deceived me and led me astray. This was a source of remorse, at times, thro' my life, and since my seperation, and the sublimation of my faculties, and the purification of my temper, the detestation of some parts of my conduct has been greatly increased.—But as these are subjects of very great importance, I shall make them the materials of a correspondence with you for some time to come.

vide page 323 CLARENDON.

By Captain Grice arrived at Marblehead from Plymouth, and Captain Bartlet, arrived here from Bristol, both in about 8 Weeks Passage, we have the following Advices from the public Prints to the 9th of November, (tho' Capt. Grice has brot one of the 14th, which is not yet come to Hand,) viz.

LONDON, *October* 28.

IT is confidently said, that the Duke of York will be appointed Lord High Admiral of England, immediately after the sitting of parliament.

Some alteration in the mode of collecting the Post-office duties in North America, are said to be now under consideration.

Some letters from North America assert, that the colonies were already threatned with another Indian war.

Yesterday Benjamin Robert Turbot, lately pardoned on condition of transportation, embarked on board a sloop for Boston in New-England.

Oct. 31 It is said that the state of the British colonies will be thoroughly investigated next session of parliament, in order to redress some grievances in them, which have been lately much complained of.

It is said that two great men are already sick of the great offices they hold, having found men and measures in such a manner, as that it will be some time before they are put right.

Several ships and sloops of war are soon to be fitted out and sent to the coast of North-America, but their orders, and upon what enterprize, is not yet made known.

A strong report prevails, that the hon. Mr. Grenville will have an honorable appointment before the meeting of an august assembly.

Nov 3. We are greatly concerned to give our readers the following melancholly article of his Royal Highness William Augustus Duke of Cumberland, who died suddenly at his house in Upper Grosvenor street, on Thursday night, about eight o'clock, in the 45th year of his age, being born April 15, 1721, greatly regretted by all Lovers of Liberty.

There was no levee yesterday at St. James's, on account of the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. The news of this melancholy event was carried to his Majesty soon after it happened, by Lord Albemarle, which greatly surprized and affected his Majesty, who had seen his Royal Highness but a few hours before, to all appearance in perfect health.

Yesterday the principal secretaries and other great officers of state, the nobility, and foreign ministers waited on his Majesty at the Queen's palace with their compliments of condolance on the death of his Royal Uncle.

Yesterday evening the body of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was open'd by Caesar Hawkins Esq: serjeant surgeon to his Majesty, Mr. Middleton, &c. in order to be embalmed.

Yesterday orders were sent to both Theatres to suspend acting till further notice.

A silver mine, it is said, has been discovered in North-America, which is like to prove of the last advantage to this kingdom.

Major Rogers has not yet set out for his government in America, notwithstanding what has been said on that head in the public papers.

Yesterday dispatches were received from Commodore Palliser, commander in chief at Newfoundland; they are said to contain very flagrant instances of a breach of treaty by the French.

On Thursday morning his Grace the Duke of Richmond, Lord George Lenox, and their retinue, embarked at Dover for France.

The circumstances at and previous to the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, are variously related, but the most authentic account seems to be as follows: At noon his Royal Highness was at court, after which he dined with Lord Albemarle in Arlington street, and drank tea with the Princess of Brunswick at St. James's. He then went to his own house in Upper Grosvenor street, in order to be present at a council, which had been appointed to be held there that evening. As soon as he came in he ordered coffee; and when it was brot, he complained of a pain in his shoulder, and had a very cold and remarkable shivering fit. He said he felt himself much worse than ever he was before, and desired to be laid on the couch, which was accordingly done, and Sir Charles Wintringham, the King's physician, was sent for; who being come, it is said, advised bleeding. Here the reports are a little puzzling; for one says, that his Royal Highness was let blood; and another says the contrary. It is however certain, that the shivering fit returned; and that in about 20 minutes after, his Royal Highness departed this life; without making the least sign or motion. This was past seven o'clock. It is added, that the Duke of Newcastle and the Earl of Northington were come to his Royal Highness's, in order to assist at the intended council.

It is not yet publickly known for certain, whether his Royal Highness has left any will.

It is thought by many people that the resignation of certain difficulties to Mr. Pitt's coming into the Administration will be shortly recovered; and that this country will be once more made happy by the wisdom and spirit of his councils.

All reports, as well as hopes of Lord B——'s being to enjoy so eminent publick station, it is said, are now entirely at an end.

Some persons affect to give out that a certain very unpopular nobleman now seriously begins to think of retiring.—This tale has often been given out.

Letters from Hanover say, that the Right Hon. the Countess of Yarmouth died worth half a million sterl.

Nov 5. We are told, that the expediency of allowing American Representatives to an august assembly, has been the subject of several late important councils at the west end of the town.

There are at this time three blue ribbons wanting, viz. the Duke of Cumberland's, the Duke of Devonshire's, and the Duke of Dorset's. Also three red ribbands, viz. the Duke of Cumberland's, the Duke of Bolton's, and Sir Charles Hotham's. Except the Sovereign, Lord Bute is the only person who is a Knight companion of two orders.

The disorder that ended the life of one of the best of Princes, was that called the *Somnolency*.

Last night a privy council was held at the right hon. Mr. Secretary Conway's, on affairs of importance; and this day there was another grand council at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

† *Vide page 282.* Pym was a Glorious Son of Liberty, in opposition to Cha. I. [illegible] See also the Lord Cooke [illegible] *Vide* Magna Charta page 70. Vol. 2. Fol. & vide the last pa. 50.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Nov. 2. Orders for the court's going into mourning on Sunday the 10th inst. for his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, viz. The ladies to wear black ſilk or velvet, fringed or plain linnen, black or white fans, and white gloves. The men to wear black, full trimmed, fringed or plain linnen, black ſwords and buckles.

It is ſaid that his royal highneſs the Duke of York will be appointed chief of the council of Regency, in the room of his deceaſed uncle.

The friends of the preſent adminiſtration ſay, that the death of his royal highneſs the Duke of Cumberland will not make the leaſt alteration in their ſyſtem.

The conſumptive caſe of his royal highneſs Prince Frederick William, his Majeſty's youngeſt brother, is attributed to a too quick growth.

Nov 7. This morning a little after three o'clock a moſt terrible fire broke out at a Barber's the end of Biſhopſgate ſtreet, near Cornhill, which conſum'd upwards of a hundred houſes.

It is now rumoured that an auguſt aſſembly will be ſummoned to meet ſeveral weeks ſooner than was expected, on affairs of great importance.

It is ſaid that the grand council ſummoned to meet this day at St. James's, is to take under conſideration ſome important advices from America.

Colonel Barre is now talked of to ſucceed Thomas Pitt, Eſq; at the board of Admiralty.

NEW-YORK,

January 2 The Stamps, we hear, are by a Military Power forced upon the Inhabitants of Canada, Nova Scotia, and the new conquered Settlements in America, as alſo upon the Iſlands where a ſufficient Military Force is maintain'd to enſlave the Inhabitants, viz. Jamaica, the Grenades, Barbados and Antigua; and by the ſame Means it may be enforced upon all America, when the Military Power becomes ſuperior to that of the united Colonies of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Penſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, as well as ſeveral of the Iſlands, which will never ſubmit to it ſo long as they have the Power of Reſiſtance.

We hear that the ſevere Weather will ſoon force the Ships of War into the Docks, when they will no longer be able to act as Enemies to the Trade of this Place.

BOSTON, *January* 13.

It is ſaid ſome great Friends to the Stamp Act in this and other Provinces, in Converſation, and doubtleſs much more in their Memorials and Letters ſent Home, repreſent it that the late Congreſs at New-York were much divided in Sentiment, and as to the Petitions there finally voted, inſomuch that the Preſident of the Congreſs was at the head of the Party who refuſed to ſign them. This is like a Squadron of one Ship and a Tender. The Preſident, and Robert Ogden, Eſq; were all who refuſed. Mr. Preſident was the laſt Man choſen on the Committee from his own Country, after much Struggle. And many are of Opinion that he ever will be the laſt Man to be choſen to any Place by this Province, or any Part of it. I hope the Opinion of two Men, even as great as Mr. Preſident and Mr. Robert Ogden, will not be ſet up in Competition with that of the whole Continent. The Petitions have been approved by every Aſſembly from Georgia to New Hampſhire, except Virginia, who are prorogued to March, in order to prevent their joining. However, their Reſolves have given us their Mind. The Petitions by this are received from Twelve Provinces, viz. New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Penſylvania Government & Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, North-Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. A reſpectable Balance for Mr. Preſident & Mr. Robert Ogden's two Votes. The Military Governments of Canada, Nova-Scotia, and even Penſacola, would alſo Petition if they could. Doubtleſs ſome of the Iſlands have. Who dreamt this time twelve Month of ſuch a UNION, of the Colonies? How the *Tories* ſneered at the Propoſal laſt May, when it was firſt made in the Aſſembly of this Province.

By a Gentleman from Powoalborough, we are informed of the following Accidents happening at the Eaſtern Parts of this Province laſt Tueſday ſe'night, viz.

Mr. Elijah Packard, (formerly Miniſter at Scituate) was froze to Death in walking over the Neck from Kennebeck to Sheepicut.

Mr. Henry Lear, and one Mr Renken an aged Man fell thro' the Ice on Kennebeck River, and were drowned.

Two Indians were found burnt to Death in their Camp near Fort Halifax.

Alſo, Two Negro Men being Fiſhing in an open Boat near Falmouth, were froze to Death.

Wedneſday next the General Aſſembly of this Province meets here.

To *Carver Winthrop*, and other Worthies!

Fathers,

REST your Souls, the Spartans are ſettled and eſtabliſhed, the Snares are all broken, and they never can be rooted out, while they are firmly *united!* PHILOBORN ARMSTRONG.

It is ſaid, that thoſe at Home who are of the beſt Judgment in American Affairs, make no Doubt that the Burdens which the Colonies labour under will be taken off, and the Stamp-Act repealed, when the Parliament meets and the united Memorials of the People are received.

It is reported that one of his Majeſty's Ships was ſoon to ſail from England for theſe Parts; and that an American Gentleman was to embark with Diſpatches for the ſeveral Governments on this Continent.

It is ſaid that the bitter Letters againſt the Colonies in the Engliſh Papers, ſigned Anti-Sejanus, are written by L—d S—ndb—gh and the Chaplain, who his Lordſhip retains to aſſiſt him in this, rather than in his Devotions. *George Grenville*, for want of a Chaplain, writes thoſe ſigned Wm. Pym, in Partnerſhip with one of his under Clerks, Dick *Jackſon*.

Friday laſt Capt. Morton arrived here in a Brig from Newcaſtle, but laſt from the Downs in about 10 Weeks. He informs, that on the 26th ult. in Lat. 41: 50 Long. 60, he met a Sloop from Fayal, bound to New York, David Harriſon, Maſter, who had been out 65 Days, and was in great Diſtreſs for want of Proviſions, having had nothing to eat for 3 Days:—Capt. Morton endeavoured to ſupply them with what he could ſpare from his ſhort Allowance, but a violent Storm came on which ſeperated the two Veſſels without their giving them any Relief, and 'tis feared the People on board the Sloop have all periſhed.

Extract of a Letter from one of the honorable Commiſſioners at the late general Congreſs at New York, *dated*, Charleſtown, South Carolina, Dec 12, 1765.

"*Dear Sir.*

THE 26th ult. a Houſe was made, when the Minutes of the Congreſs, their Declarations and Opinions, with the engroſſed Addreſſes to the King, Lords and Commons, were reported and laid on the Table. They were read, approved and agreed to unanimouſly, except by *one Member, to ſixteen verbi.* The Addreſſes were ordered to be ſigned by the Speaker, and went for England next Morning, in a fine ſailing Ship, with a fair Wind after her. The next Day the Houſe did us the Honor to give us their Thanks by the Speaker, ſignifying their Approbation of our whole Conduct, in the moſt ample and obliging Manner. My Compliments to Colonel *Partridge*."

The worthy Gentlemen who are ſo happy as to *deſerve*, as well as *receive* the *Plaudit* of their Country, for their Conduct at the late Congreſs, are

Thomas Lynch,
Chriſtopher Gadſden, } Eſquires.
And, *John Rutledge*,

Daniel Jones,

INforms his Cuſtomers and others, both in Townſend Country, That he has removed to the Eaſterly Side of Newbury-Street, to a Corner Shop (which was lately improved by Capt. *John Smith*) ſituate about three Rods to the Southward of that he removed from;

Where he has to ſell, cheap for Caſh:

An Aſſortment of 3-4, 7-8, and yard-wide Iriſh Hollands; with an Aſſortment of Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon—which he Imported in the Captains *Marſhall*, *Scott*, &c.

☞ Beaver and Beaverit Hatts of his own Make, Hat-Trimings, good Corks for Bottling Cyder by Wholeſale and Retail, &c.

N. B. Caſh given for all Sorts of Furrs at the above Shop.

To be Sold by Public Auction, on Wedneſday the 15th Inſtant, at XI o'Clock, at the Royal Exchange Tavern in King-Street;

For the Benefit of the Inſurers.

A Parcel of Damaged Goods,

Imported in the *Boſton-Packet*, Capt. *Marſhall*, viz.

2 Pieces blue Broad Cloth,
2 Pieces Bearskin,
3 Pieces blue Ratteen,
1 Piece green ditto,
2 Pieces blue Duffils,
2 Pieces red ditto,
2 Pieces narrow Frize,
1 Piece black Ruſſell.

N. B. Any Gentlemen that have a Mind to enlarge the Sale, it will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble Servant, M. DESHON.

TO BE SOLD,

A Piece of Land lying in *Roxbury*, about 4 Miles from *Boſton*, very ſuitable for a Gentleman's Country Seat, nicely Wall'd and fenc'd in; containing about 6 Acres; bounded Northerly on the Country Road leading to *Dedham*; Eaſterly on the Land of Mrs. *Bayſton*; South-Eaſterly on the Land of *Iſaac Curtiſs*; and South-Weſterly on the Land of the Rev. Mr. *Walter's*. It has been well dung'd, and will bear a good Crop of Hay the enſuing Seaſon:—Inquire of *George Bruce* and *John Ball*, of *Boſton*, who will ſell it very reaſonable for the Caſh.

ALL Perſons that have any Demands upon the Eſtate of *Joſeph Pynchon*, Eſq; late of *Beſton*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Claims to me the Subſcriber, one of the Executors of the laſt Will of ſaid Deceaſed, who am now in Town for that Purpoſe, in order to a Settlement; and all who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment.

Boſton, Jan 8. 1766. CH'S PYNCHON.

N. B. Attendance will be given from this Day until Friday next, from ten o'Clock in the Forenoon until one in the Afternoon, and from three to five, at the Houſe where the Deceaſed lately dwelt in Kingſtreet.

If any Perſons have any Books borrowed of the Deceaſed, they are deſired to return the ſame.

To be LETT,

A STORE ſuitable for a Sail Loft. Alſo to be [illegible] a Chaiſe, with Harneſs compleat, cheap for Cash; inquire of Eden & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his uſual Place of Sale, on THURSDAY next.

A fine Aſſortment of GOODS, viz.

BRoad Cloths fine middling and coarſe, Ratteens of different Colours and Fineneſs, Kerſeys, Callimancos, Linnen and Cotton Checks, Iriſh Hollands, Mens fine Worſted Hoſe, coloured Threads, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Likewiſe, a Mehogany Caſe of Draws, Tables, Looking Glaſſes, Feather Beds, &c.—A warranted Watch.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By Moſes Deſhon,

At the Neweſt Auction-Room, oppoſite the Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square;

Next Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Friday Evenings,

A general Aſſortment of European Goods ſuitable to the Seaſon.

Conſtant Attendance at ſaid Room.

THURSDAY the 24th Inſtant, at XI o'Clock, will be ſold by Publick Vendue by

MOSES DESHON,

at his Vendue Room,

A likely ſtrong Negro Girl, about 22 Years of Age, who has had the Small-Pox, can do any Family Buſineſs, and is fit for Town or Country.

N. B. *Any Perſon that has a Mind to purchaſe the ſaid Negro at private Sale, may treat with ſaid* Deſhon *at his Auction Room.*

At the New Auction-Room now kept by

ELIAS DUPEE,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

To morrow, Wedneſday and Friday Evenings.

EUropean Goods, Houſhold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, good Watches, Books, &c.

Alſo, New Muffs and Tippets, and a Ladies Gold Watch and Furniture.

To be Sold by Public Vendue on Wedneſday NEXT, at Ten o'Clock, A. M.

The Houſhold Furniture of Mr. *John Buſſnach*—Conſiſting of ſeveral Pieces of Plate, a good Bed, Thirteen Eaſy Chair, Tables, Chairs, Beds Bedſteads, Curtains, a good Jack, Pewter, Braſs, &c.

The Sale to be at his Dwelling Houſe, near the Mill-Bridge.

To be Sold at Publick Vendue,

By John Harris,

Next Door to the Red Lyon;

This Evening, and Next Thurſday Evening.

BRoad Cloth, Kerſeys, Ratteens, Hair and Worſted Plush, Oznabrigs, Iriſh Linnens, Garlix, Checks, Flannels, Mens and Womens Hoſe, Felt Hats, Threads, Huckaback, Buttons, Leather Breeches, Paper, Looking Glaſſes, Silver Watches, a Pichbec ditto, Pictures under Glaſs, Feather Beds, Wearing Apparel, ſome Houſhold Furniture, and ſundry other Articles.

No Entries from the Cuſtom Houſe.

Buried in the Town of Boſton, ſince our laſt
Fifteen Whites Three Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches. One.

High Water at Boſton, *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 40m. aft.	1	Friday, m50. aft.	4
Tueſday, 31 m. aft.	2	Saturday 39 m. aft.	5
Wedneſday, 18 m. aft.	3	Lord's-day, 22m. aft.	6
Thurſday, 0 m. aft.	4	☽ Firſt Qr. 18 Day	

*Lord Sandwich. Drew Mr. Scott. Rich. Jackſon the guardian Agent of Maſſach.

ſee the Circular Letter in the Margin page 180 (a) vide page 282. & vide pa. 53.